L. G. GOULD,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

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Caton Aemocrat.

Devoted to the Interests of the Democratic Party and the Collection of Local and General News. L. G. GOULD, Publisher.

TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum, in Advance.

General News Summary. Interesting Home and Foreign News

WASHINGTON. for the past fiscal year aggregate \$194,384,-

the time the present system was organized. July 1, 1863. up to June 30, 1883, aggregated 43,438,290,455; an amount sufficient, had is been applied to that purpose, to have paid the entire public debt and leave a balance 681,858.884. The States in which the ggregate collections reached over \$100,-20,000 were New York \$606,703,003, Illinois \$120,600,000, Ohio \$372,630,000, Pennsylvania \$288,900,000, Kentucky \$201,400,000, Massachusetts \$193,700,000, Missouri \$127,500,000 Indiana \$118,600,000, Virginia \$105,-700,000 and New Jersey \$104,700,000.

It is said the Postmaster General, in his forthcoming report, will probably recommend the adoption of the system now in vogue in Europe, of sending parcel packages by mail up to the weight of eleven pounds, and to include a system of collecting drafts and other evidences of debt by

that the interest falling due December 1, next, upon coupon and registered bonds of the loan of 1891 will be paid at once, at the Treasury, without rebate. Coupons of the four per cent. consols of 1907, failing due on January 1, next, will be paid on presentation at the rate of three per cent. per annum. The interest on registered bonds of that loan will also be paid on and after personner. aber 1, next, upon application, ac-anied by proper power of attorney. act this is an offer to pay off \$10.000, 300 of interest from thirty to sixty days in advance of the time it will fall due.

The Civil Service Commission has as ye taker no action in regard to the charges made by the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia against Postmaster Harrity. It is probable, however, that an investigation will soon be made. The President has appointed Frank Cole-man to be Register of the Land Office at

additional veterinary surgeons of the reau have been detailed to visit the in-ted districts and say what tected districts and see what can be done to stay the progress of the disease. It is said that the cattle in some parts of West-ern Ohio have been taken down with the

The sale of stamped envelopes for October was the largest on record, being over 60,000,000, valued at \$167,400.

In the Criminal Court at Herkimer, N. Y., on the 3th Mrs. Roxalana Druse, convicted of killing and afterward burning and beiling the body of her husband, was sentenced to be hanged December 29, 1886. Her counsel will appeal to the Governor to communic the sentence.

ans who are opposed to the action of meral Assembly on the music ques-met at Allegheny City, Pa., on the

Lyman A. Hill and Charles Niles were hot dead on the 8th in Hemenway township, Me., by unknown parties. Poachers had been doggeng a deer, and Deputies Niles and Hill were about to capture their dogs, when they were fired upon by the poschers, who then made their escape.

It is understood that the trustees of the Brooklyn bridge have concluded to make the bridge free for foot passengers, as the revenue from that source at the present rate of toll is only \$18,777 per year, while the expense of toll takers tickets, boxes, etc., is \$46,791 per year. The tragon way and cars are a profitable source of revenue. A Henry George Club has been organized in Philadelphia. It is understood that its

first field of activity will be in endeavoring to secure the election of a labor candidate for Mayor at the February municipal elec-

At Dunbar, Pa., on the 9th, the boilers in Bliss, Marshall & Co.'s brick yards ex-ploded, killing Miss Tilly Campbell and seriously injuring Perry Gaddis. The boil-ers and part of the brick yards were de-

remon & Co., New York dealers in hops, were filed on the 9th. The liabilities are \$285,642; nominal assets, \$1,10479; actual

The National Grange, Patrons of Hus bandry, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the United States, commenced their twentieth annual session at Philadelphia on the 10th. The meetings

The stores of John Sharpless & Co., deal Philadelphia, and Pierce & Middleton, wool dealers, were damaged by fire on the

10th to the amount of \$60,000.

Two boys about sixteen years old were arrested at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th for a series of burglaries committed through

out the State. Their operations were re-markably bold and successful.

The police of Hartford, Conn., on the 10th found Joseph H. Lord, formerly one of the editors of the Post and a well-known newspaper writer, lying on the grave of his wife in the Old North Cemetery. He had shot himself through the head with a revolver and was in a dying condition. His age was

fifty-five years.

The Woman Suffrage bill, which pass the lower House of the Vermont Legislature a few days ago, was refused a third

reading in the Senate on the 10th by a vote of 18 to 10. This kills the bill for the session. At a meeting of window glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh and the West, held in that city on the 10th, a syndicate was formed to regulate prices and control pro-duction. The details of the combination can not be given, but, as contemplated

will secure a steady market at reasonable prices and prevent rulnous competition.

Mrs. Margaret Carnegie, mother of Andrew Carnegie, the millionaire iron and steel manufacturer, died at her home at Cresson, Pa., on the 10th, aged seventy-seven. Andrew Carnegie, who has been ill

with typhoid fever for several weeks, is said to be convalescing. At Pittsburgh on the 10th Isaac Cline was

re-elected president of the National Window Glass Workers' Association. This is his third term. The United States Association of Char-

coal Iron-workers began its seventh annual session at Philadelphia on the 10th. The body is regarded as one of the most influential trade organizations in the country. Its membership includes representatives from twenty-five States and Territories, and the

Associated with R. J. Lane, of the Sa carappa leather board enterprise, which is said to have absorbed so large a share of the funds of the Abington (Mass.) National bank, was George E. Davis, a young man of extravagant habits living in Boston. Two weeks ago Davis died suddenly, and it is now asserted that he embezzled \$60,000 or \$70,000 of the bank's money, which had been invested in the Saccarappa enterprise. Gold quarts yielding from \$17 to \$26 per ton is said to have been found on the farm of J. T. Sarchett, near Exton, Pa., and on

copie in the vicinity.

Calvin P. Graves and James A. McFarane, both of Hancock, Me., are thought to be respectively principal and accomplice in the recent murder of Depu ties Niles and

VOL. XX-NO. 1.

A pardon is being sought for James D. Fish, the defaulting president of the Ma-rine Bank the collapse of which start ed a panic in Wall street in the spring of 1884,

woman, and poured kerosene upon her The Westinghouse Air Brake Company has notified the Pennsylvania State De-

of \$600,000 to \$3,000,000. elected a member of the Union League Club in place of the late General Hancock.

The strikers at the hog abattoir on the Hackensack meadows, Jersey City, N. J., all went back to work on the Ilth at an increase of wages. Both parties made con-

was recently awarded \$3,500 in an action for slander against Mrs. Miranda Thomp-son, who had accused Mrs. Bushman of tealing an armful of wood from her.

Business failures occurring throughou the country during the seven days ended the 13th number for the United States 189 compared with a total of 186 the previous week.

appointed Henry Reed to the vacancy oc-casioned by the death of Judge Ludlow. A Philadelphia dispatch says that Governor Pattison and Attorney General Cas siday have decided to bring suits against the coal pool corporations on the 20th of November, in the Dauphin County Com-

mon Pleas, at Harrisburg.

The case of "Boodle" Alderman McCabe was disposed of in the Court of General sions at New York on the 12th, Judge Cowing holding that he need not be sent to an institution, but that he might be cared for by his wife. The judge fixed bail at \$20,000 for the prisoner's production in court should he recover his reason.

Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., late professor of theology in the Western Theologial byterian Church of Allegheny City, Pa., died at Princeton, N. J., on the 12th. The residence of Reuben Baker, at Latrobe, Pa., was wrecked on the 13th by an explosion of natural gas. Fortunately

the time. Loss, \$10,000.

The Ulster County (N. Y.) Board of Suwere in session two days trying to select a chairman, and adjourned after taking 105

Charles E. Lyman, a tramp, sneaked into Daniel Engel's cooper shop at Roading, Pa., on the night of the 11th to sleep. While smoking he set the place on fire The building was consumed and Lyman

WEST AND SOUTH.

The total liabilities of the bankrupt banking firm of W. M. Dustin & Co., at Lincoln, Ill., are estimated at \$106,165.58 and assets about the same, but largely un-

At Hawkinsville, Ga., J. C. McCormick a prosperous young cotton broker, suicided on the eve of his marriage to Miss Carrie Lewis, a lady of high social standing and noted beauty. He had been subject to fits of despondency, and it is supposed the ex-citement attending the wedding prepara-

ty as to cause self-destruction. The annual convention of the National Butter. Cheese and Egg Association began in Chicago on the 10th. Aboutsix hundred eading dairymen of the Eastern and Central States are in attendance.

Governor Foraker on the 10th appointed Franklin J. Dickman, of Cleveland. Sureme Judge of Ohio, to succeed Judge Johnson, resigned. Judge Dickman will enter upon his duties at once.

After a grudge of several years standing Mart and Ock Smith met each other at Stanford, Ky., on the 10th, and began shooting at each other. Ock was shot through the heart at the first fire, and died trying to fire his pistol at his opponent

who was uninjured. A Baltimore (Md.) dispatch of the 10th states that ex-Postmaster Yeazey has left that city to avoid appearing before the bench to show cause why he Supreme bench to show cause why he should not be disbarred for alleged pro sional misconduct in misappropriating funds which were placed in his trust.

The coroner's inquest on the victims of the recent railroad accident at Rio, Wis. was concluded on the 10th. The jury re turned a verdict to the effect that the acci ient resulted from the negligence of C H. Wells, an employe of the company, in leaving a switch open. Wells was arrest and bound over to the Circuit Court on the

charge of criminal neglect.

The shingle mill of Kizer & Williams near Edmore, Mich., was burned on the night of the 10th. The night watchman John Haves, aged twenty-six, was burne to a crisp.

Four suits have been begun in the Fed

eral courts at Chicago for \$500,000 each by the S. W. Tyler Patent Mower Company of New York, for infringement of harvest ing machines. The defendants are the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company William Deering, the executors of Cyrus H. McCormick and William Deering, and Elijah H. Gammon.

The American Turf Congress, in session t Cincinnati, on the 11th adopted a resolu tion to have a regular corps of paid judges on the circuit. Charles Green, of St. Louis was elected president, and B. G. Bruce, o Lexington, Ky., secretary.

naw, Mich., David Smith, O. C. McGuvan and Hugh Stewart drank from a jug of men were taken suddenly ill with symptoms of poisoning. Smith died and the

others are yet in a dangerous condition. At Cincinnati on the 11th Joe Adams, aged twenty-three, colored bootblack, shot and fatally wounded Ed Farrell, a United States soldier. The trouble was about Ad-

ams' white mistress. The entire stock of McLaughlin & Co. Union mills at Chicago, consisting of cof-fees, tens and spices, was destroyed by fire on the 11th, involving a loss of \$75.000; fully insured. The loss on the building

was only from \$1,000 to \$2,000. At Myrtle Grove plantation, in Plaque mine parish, La., owned by Congressman elect Wilkinson, the boiler of the draining machine exploded on the 11th, killing th ngineer in charge, Gabriel Burroughs, and adly scalding and dangerously injuring

the fireman and another hand. A decision involving the status of the local telephone companies of Ohio and the American Bell Telephone Company was rendered by Judge Sage in the Federal Court at Columbus, O., on the 11th. The lecision throws the suit of the United States vs. the American Bell Telephone Company et al. out of court on the ground Sther premises thereabouts. The discovery | tion, and any further action in the matter

must be pushed in the United States courts n Massachusetts, of which the American

Bell Telephone Company is a legal corpora Edward J. Routly, William Walsh and In cph Young, fisherman, have been lost w. their boat, in the recent gale off Man-itoulin Island, Lake Huron. The men were at Gore Bay and sought to make their home at Cape Robert, twenty-five miles away, but have not since been heard from. Two burglars went through the Burton on the ground that he is so physically and House at Hurley, Wis., on the night of the mentally broken down that he can not lith, pillaging fifteen rooms and securing everal hundred dollars' worth of watches Daniel Crowley, aged sixty years, was and jewelry. They overlooked a guest who arrested at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 11th, charged with assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that he beat his wife, an aged were captured in their room with the and jewelry. They overlooked a guest who who had smaller amounts. The thieves were captured in their room with the plunder and a kit of burglar's tools.

The Central Flouring Mills and Elevator at Bay City, Mich., were burned on the 12th. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$22,000. William D. Burnett, the newly appointed District Attorney for Southern Ohio, is a lawyer in Cincinnati, and was indorsed by Governor Hoadly, Senator Payne and other leading Ohio Democrats.

The noted imported stallion Prince Charlie, the property of Mr. Dan Swigert, died on the 12th at the Elmendorf farm, Fayette County, Kentucky, of colic. He wa worth \$20,000.

William Kennedy, an employe in the Newark, O., paper mill, on the 12th fell into a tub of boiling lime water and was The constitutional amendment prohibi ing convict labor in the State of Illinois

The National Farmers' Alliance a journed at Chicago on the 12th to meet at Minneapolis, Minn., next year. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. J. Streetor; Vice President, J. J. Burrows Secretary, Milton George; Treasurer, Mi lavors a union of the farmers with the abor organizations to ameliorate all laws pressing both classes in common; asks that the police of all large cities be placed inder direct State control; favors a grad ual income tax, and demands that the railroads be subjected to the closest possible

supervision by the Government.

The propeller Northerner, owned by J.
M. Neible, of Detroit, Mich., was burned at Kelley Island, Lake Erie, on the 12th. She was bound for Duluth with a cargo of railroad iron and general merchandise. Loss,

\$50,000; two-thirds insured. It is reported from Bardstown, Ill., that efforts are being made by leading Democrats to induce Congressman Anderson to resign his seat from the Twelfth district in order that Mr. Morrison may be elected in his place. The district is safe for from 6,000 to 10,000 Democratic majority.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A barn at Fussdorf, Moravia, burned few nights ago, and seven persons perishe in the flames. Sixteen others who were occupants of the barn when the fire broke

been consumed.

Harry Kelley, ex-champion oarsman of England, has challenged any man in the world of his age to a single scull race for \$1,000 a side. He is nearly sixty years old. The Duke of Connaught has been ap-

forces in Bombay. The race for the Liverpool antumn cup of one thousand sovereigns in specie was won by Lord Hastings' four-year-old bay

M. Bert, formerly Minister of Public In struction in France, but latterly French Minister resident at Annam, is dead.

The official census of Prussia shows The burning ship that appeared off th dand of Miquelon a few days ago proves to be the British bark Caspar, of Swansea Captain Roberts. The Captain and his crew had a very narrow escape from death. They have reached the island of St. Pierre

The total production of sugar in Cuba or the season of 1886-7 will amount to over 800,000 tons and exceed the largest crop itherto raised on the island.

An equestrian statue of Washington estined for the city of Philadelphia, ha just been finished in Berlin. It will be

hipped in December.

Bombay advices of the 12th state that th Ghilzai rebels in Afghanistan, have been attacked by the Afghan General sent to ubdue them and badly defeated. The General sent ten cartloads of heads of ebels killed in the battle as a token of the victory his forces had won.

LATER NEWS.

AT Odin, Ill., Mrs. W. E. Smith, wife prominent merchant, was cowhided by I. D. Wilcox, a commercial traveler, wh laimed Mrs. Smith had been circulating lamaging stories against his wife. M. BARTHOLDI and Mme. Bartholdi sailed

or France Saturday. THE loss by fire in the Pro-Oathedral i A legheny, Pa., is \$140,000.

Mr. Morosini says his daughter Victo is traveling with friends in Europe. SAMUEL GRUBE, an Indiana farmer, has

Danville, Ky., for robbing a man in Indi

An investigation has proved that there collecting recrui s to invade Mexico.

A BRITISH Lieutenant and three Sepoy nave been killed by Burmese rebels. Dr. Salmon, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at Washington, pronounces the cattle disease in Clinton County, Ind., vir-

minous bronchitis, instead of pleuro-pneu-monia. It is contagious and fatal all the LILLIAN QUINN, a waiter girl in a Win field (Kan.) hotel, shot her lover, Frank E. Lockwood, and then killed herself. CLEVELAND, Democrat, has a plurality o

1.898 votes for Governor of Connecticu but, under the law of that State, lacks It is said that "Jim Cummings" and "Richard Roe," who participated in the St. Louis express robbery, are known, and

will soon be taken into custody. FRIDAY's snow-storm seems to have been pretty general through this country and Canada. In New York State the snow fell in places to the depth of fifteen inches. HUNTINGTON, W. VA., was brilliantly lighted, on the night of the 14th, for the

Irst time by electricity.

MRS. MIRIAM PUTNAM, whose husband was a son of General Putnam, of Revolution ary fame, observed her one hundred and second birthday on the 15th. RECEIVER DAVIS, of Grant & Ward, has sued Mayor Grace for \$150,000, alleged to be

with Ferdinand Ward. Mr. Grace made a general denial. A. S. Pipes, prominent planter of Oak Ridge, La., was murdered by a negro, and the murderer hanged to a tree. Colonel Ingersoll has refused, owing to want of time, to defend the Chicago con-

Two hundred feet of the Mississippi river bank, including Levee street and several buildings at Plaquemine, caved into the river on the 14th.

THE Chicago stockyards strike has been declared off by Grand Master Workman

DIPHTHERIA - SCARLET FEVER. To the public these rules may seem numerous and, perhaps, unimportant, but the Prevention and Restriction of These Dea lly

EATON, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1886.

Diseases-Important Circular Issued by the Ohio State Board of Health. Diphtheria is often a most malignan and fatal disease, and each year caused many deaths in our State. For this rea

son, and that it is to a large extent a preventable disease, the State Board of Health have issued this document, hoping to disseminate among the people such facts known about the disease, as may restrict its spread and prevent its occurrence.

Diphtheria is a contagious and infectious disease, and the strict observance of the following rules and precautions are urged upon all who may come in contact with it.

1. When a child has sore throat with fever, and especially when diphtheria is present in the neighborhood, it should be kept apart from others until a competent physician has determined it is not diphtheria.

2. When a person is known to be sick

theria.

2. When a person is known to be sick with diphtheria, he should immediately be separated from all others, excepting his attendants, and removed to a room which should be specially prepared for his occurance. pancy.

3. This room should be prepared by removing from it all superfluous furniture, carpets, extra clothing, books, window curtains, and all other similar articles not needed in the room. It should be as remote as possible from the family rooms—preferably, in the upper story—and care should be taken to secure an abundance of fresh air, without exposing the patient to direct drafts.

ires air, without exposing the patient to direct drafts.

4. A card with "Diphtheria" on it in large, plain letters should be placed in a conspicuous position on the house in which there is a person sick with the disease. No child should be allowed to enter the house.

5. No one should be admitted to the sick room, except the necessary nurses and attendants.

room, except the necessary nurses and attendants.

6. No food or drink which has been in the sick room should be partaken of by the well. The dishes carried in should be washed separately.

7. Under no circumstances should the bed clothes or the patient's body linen be mixed with the other soiled clothing, or be admitted to the general wash, without being first thoroughly disinfected.

8. All persons recovering from diphtheria are dangerous, and should not be permitted to attend school, church, or any public assembly until, in the judgment of a careful physician, they are no longer a source of contagion.

9. No public funeral should be held of any person dying of diphtheria. In no case should any child be permitted to attend.

following disinfectant solutions be prepared at once:

Solution No. 1.—Dissolve chloride of lime, of the best quality, in soft water, in the proportion of four ounces to the gallon.

Solution No. 2.—Dissolve sulphate of iron (known also as copperas) in hot water, in the proportion of two pounds to the gallon. (It has been demonstrated that copperas is not properly a disinfectant. It is an excellent antiseptic, arresting putrefactive decomposition, but does not destroy the vitality of disease germs or the infecting power of material containing them. Hence it must not be substituted for Solutions No. 1 or No. 3.)

it must not be substituted for Solutions No. 1 or No. 3.)

Rules for Dininfection.—1. The discharges from the throat, mouth and nose are exceedingly poisonous and should be received on soft cloths, which must be immediately burned or immersed in Solution No. 1.

2. The discharges from the kidneys and bowels, and vomited matters, are also dangerous, and should be received in a vessel containing Solution No. 1. Retain in the ressel fifteen minutes, when the contents

ressel fifteen minutes, when the contents may safely be thrown into the water closet or privy wault.

3. The soiled clothing, bed linen, towels.

3. The soiled clothing, bed linen, towels.

4. The soiled come, before being carried sick-room she will harrel; it is swill-harrel; it is swill-harrel; it is said to the side water. from the sick room. be placed in boiling water and boiled for thirty minutes. If, for any reason, this can not be done, they may be soaked in the following solution:

Solution No. 3.—Dissolve corresive sublimate in hot water, in the proportion of two onnees to the gallon. Label poison, and keep in a wooden or earthen vessel.

same manner as the discharges of the patient.

11. All cups, glasses, spoons, etc., used in the sick-room should be washed separate from the other dishes, and should remain some time in boiling water.

12. Towels, bed-clothes, the patient's body linen, etc., should not be mixed with the other soiled clothing, or be admitted to the general wash without being first thoroughly disinfected.

13. All persons recovering from scarlet fever are dangerous, and should not be permitted to attend school, church, or other public assembly, nor allowed to play with other children. They are sources of contagion so long as any pecling or scaling of the skin continues, and must be kept secluded until this process is fully completed.

14. A public funeral must not be held of any one dying from this disease, and in no keep in a wooden or earthen vessel.

Take two fluid ounces, or a half-teacupful of this solution to one gallon of water, and let the articles to be disinfected be thoroughly soaked in this, remaining immersed at least two hours; they may then be wrong out and sont to the water. be wrung out and sent to the wash.

4. The body of a person who has died of diphtheria should be washed with So-

to view.

5. After death or recovery of the sick, the room, furniture, and other contents not to be destroyed, must be thoroughly disinfected. lisinfected.

a. It is best to burn all articles which

any one dying from this disease, and in no case should any child be permitted to attond. Newspaper notices of such deaths should distinctly state that the deceased died of scarlet fever.

arranged as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the disinfectant. of surface to the action of the disinfectant. Heavy woolen clothing, silks, furs, stuffed bed covers and similar articles, should be hung up in the room and pockets turned inside out, Fillows, mattresses, upholstered furniture, etc., must be cut open and the contents spread out for fumigation. Carpets are best fumigated on the floor. After fumigation, these articles must all be hung in the open air and thoroughly beaten and shaken.

8. To disinfect a room by fumigation.

beaten and shaken.

8. To disinfect a room by fumigetion, proceed as follows:

a. Close the apartment as completely as possible, stopping all openings through which the gas might escape. Thoroughly dampen the floor, walls, and furniture.

b. For a room about ten feet square, take three pounds of sulphur, broken into small fragments. For larger rooms use a proportionately larger amount of sulphur. Put it into an iron pan, be it to avoide danger from fire, support the pan on bricks, placed in a tub containing a few inches of water. Moisten the sulphur with alcohol and set on fire, being careful not to breathe the fumes of the burning sulphur. When placed in a tub containing a few inches of water. Moisten the sulplur with alcohol and set on fire, being careful not to breath the fumes of the burning sulphur. When certain the sulplur is burning well, leave the room, close the door, and allow the room to be tightly closed for several hours.

c. Open all the windows and air the room thoroughly for several hours. If the wall and ceilings are papered, remove the paper and burn it. The floor, walls, ceiling, wooden furniture, etc., should be placed immediately in a solution No. 2 to one gallon of water; or in the same proportion for larger quantities. It least two hours: they may then be wrung out and sent to the laundry.

The house and premises generally should be put in the cleanest condition possible, and every means taken to secure pure air and pure drinking water.

10. Cellars, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently anointed with vaseline, oil, etc., which prevents their dissemination.

4. The soiled clothing, bod linen, towels, etc., should at once be placed in boiling water and boiled thirty minutes. If this can not be done in the sick room, they should be placed inmediately in a solution No. 2 to one gallon of water; or in the same proportion for larger quantities.

5. The body of a person who has died of scarlet fever should be washed with Solution No. 1 and wrapped in a sheet wet with the same. The body should be buried at once, and in no case should be oxposed in the same proportion for larger quantities.

7. The house and premises generally should be put in the cleanest condition possible, and every means taken to secure pure air and pure drinking water.

10. Cellars, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and bilevalle to dissemination.

5. The body of a person who has died of scarlet fever should be washed with Solution No. 2.

7. After death or recovery of the sick, the from, furniture, etc., should be frequently and bilevalle in the content of the paper of the paper o

applicable in all contagious diseases.

If Solution No. 1 is objectionable on account of the odor of the chloride of lime, an equally efficient disinfectant, to be used in the same way, may be made by adding one pint of Solution No. 3 to one gallon of

water. It is necessary to leave it a longer time—at least an hour—in contact with the material to be disinfected. Label all solutions of corrosive sublimate PREVENTIVE MEASURES. 1. Avoid the contagium of the disease. Especially should children be guarded against contact with any thing which has been near one sick with the disease.

2. Be careful of books, toys, cats and dogs which may have been handled by a diphtheria patient. diphtheria patient.

3. If any one visits such a case, he should bathe, disinfect and change his clothing before going where there are chil-

a. It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with the person. Those too valuable to destroy may be treated as follows:

b. All articles which can be washed may be treated according to Rule 3, under Disinfection.
c. Clothing and bedding which can not be washed may be disinfected by exposure to dry heat for three or four hours. A temperature of 230° Fab. must be maintained during this time, and the articles freely exposed, i. e., not folded or arranged in piles or bundles.

7. The room and all articles in it, which can not be treated by either of the above methods, thust be thoroughly fumigated.
a. The contents of the room should be so arranged as to expose the greatest amount of surface to the action of the disinfectant.

Or surface to the action of the disinfectant.

fected may be sent to some place where there are no children, or others liable to take the disease; but their clothing should have had no contact with the patient, or should be disinfected, and they should re-main apart from the public for a period of

tion No. 1.

2. Vomited matters, discharges from the bowels, kidneys, eyes, ears and skin, are also dangerous, and should be treated as above, or be directly received in a vessel. above, or be directly received in a vessel containing a pint or more of Solution No. 1. Retain in the vessel thirty minutes, when the contents may be thrown in the water-closet or privy-vault.

3. The particles of skin thrown off from the patient's body are supposed to be frequent carriers of the contagium, and, unless countermanded by the physician, the body should be frequently anointed with vaseline, oil, etc., which prevents their dissemination.

d. It is best to burn all articles which have been in contact with the person.
Those too valuable to destroy, may be treated as follows:

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7. The room and all articles in it, which can not be treated by either of the above methods, must be thoroughly fumigated.

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thoroughly beaten and shaken.
S. To disinfect a room by fumigation,
proceed as follows: proceed as follows:

a. Close the apartment as completely as

To the public these rules may seem numerous and, perhaps, unimportant, but the State Board of Health would not be doing its whole duty if it failed to point out the best possible means known of restricting and preventing this dread disease.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever, also called scarlatine, scarlet rash, canker rash, etc., is a dangerous, to contagious disease, of farmore importance in our State, owing to its frequency, than either small-pox or cholera.

The contagium or poison of scarlet fever surpasses that of any other cruptive fever, streams and proper disinfection.

The poison may retain its infecting properties for months unless destroyed by proper disinfection.

It usually attacks children under ten of preventing children from being exposed to the disease. The latest evidence indicates that scarlet fever never originates from any telluric or atmospheric influence, but is always due to a specific principle or contagium. In other words, in figure of the same distributed by commerce. In our preventing this may be under the possible condition.

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SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever, also called scarlatina, scarlet rash, canker rash, etc., is a dangerous, contagious disease, of far more importance in our State, owing to its frequency, than either small-pox or cholera.

The contagium or poison of scarlet fever surpasses that of any other eruptive fever, except small-pox, in its tenacious attachment to objects and in portability to distant localisies.

The poison may retain its infecting properties for months unless destroyed by proper disinfection.

It usually attacks children under ten years of age, hence the great importance of preventing children from being exposed to the disease. The latest evidence indicates that scarlet fever never originates from any telluric or atmospheric influence, but is always due to a specific principle or contagium. In other words, scarlet fever can only occur by infection from a pre-existing case of the same disease. Countries have been free from it for centuries till imported by commerce. In view of this fact, the great importance of isolation, quarantine and disinfection in preventing the spread of the disease, is beyond question. From want of proper precautions in this respect, it not infrequently happens that scarlet fever will attack successively a large family of children. It is believed that by the strict observance of the following rules and regulations this disease, no matter how light the attack may appear to be, he should immediately be separated from others until a physician has seen it, and determined whether it has scarlet fever.

2. When a child has sore throat and fever, and especially when scarlet fever is present in the neighborhood, it should immediately be separated from all others excepting his attendants, and removed to a room specially prepared for his occupancy.

3. This room should be prepared by removing from it all superfluous furniture, carpets, extra clothing, books, etc.; in short, every thing not absolutely needed for the comfort of the sick, or the convenience of

which has been near one sick with this disease.

2. Be careful of books, toys, cats and dogs which may have been handled by a scarlet fever patient. The disease has been spread by circulating libraries; picture books having been taken therefrom to amuse the patient, and returned without being disinfected.

3. One recovering from this disease should not be permitted to mingle with the public, until he and his clothing have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

4. No child coming from a house containing a case of scarlet fever, should be allowed to attend school or other public assembly, and should be prevented from playing with other children.

5. Any one coming from such a house should bathe, disinfect and change his clothing before going where there are children.

6. Beware of any one with a sore throat.

such a person, or to drink from the same cup.

7. When scarlet fever is present in your community do not take children to crowded assemblies in unventilated rooms.

8. See that your house and premises are perfectly clean. Look to your cellars, sewers, cess-pools, sinks and water-closets, and allow no decaying animal or vegetable matter to poisen the atmosphere of your dwelling.

matter to poisen the atmosphere of your dwelling.

To those who fail to appreciate the serious nature of this disease, these rules may seem numerous, and, perhaps, unimportant. Prevention is better than cure, and the State Board of Health has presented the best possible means known of restricting and preventing the spread of scarlet fever.

main apart from the public for a period of two weeks.

7. Friends should not be allowed to visit the patient, and no one should be admitted to the sick-room except the nurse and necessary attendants. No child must be allowed to cutar the house.

8. A card with "Scarlet Fever" on it should be piaced in a conspicuous position on the house or premises in which there is a person sick with the disease.

9. The attendants should wear only such clothing as can be washed, and should keep themselves and their patient perfectly clean. Especially should they guard against allowing the discharges from the patient to remain on their hands, which should be frequently washed in a disinfectant solution. MARKETABLE HORSES. Why Farmers Can Not Afford to Raise It may be said of horses as of wheat that any and all grades are marketable, but the farmer who has, from year to year, grown wheat, knows very well that when he succeeds in getting a crop that grades No. 1, he barely gets day wages for growing and marketing the patient to remain on their hands, which should be frequently washed in a disinfect-not solution.

10. Food or drink which has been in the sick-room should not be thrown in the will have a read for its the no escaping loss upon it, because in no escaping loss upon it, because in no escaping loss upon it, because in no per bushel than it costs to grow the best. The same rule holds good in the dairy, as shown by the fact that the butter or cheese from a given herd of cows will be first class if made by one

party, while in the hands of another the lowest grade only is produced.

Horses, like wheat and butter, take rank in market according to their quality, and the good, that sell for high figures, feed in the same pasture and eat the same quality of oats and hay as the veriest plug. All horses that can do duty may be said to be marketable, but in the sense that rejected wheat is marketable, only at the lowest figures, though all the process through which the low-grade stock is carried is as expensive pensive in the case of the poor in quality as in the case of the best, save and except the influence of the seed When a case of searlet fever occurs let the following disinfectant solutions be preportant figure. But, says one, to produce a good quality of grain of any kind you must have a good quality of seed as a foundation, and applying this to horses, the start is expensive if a man would have stock marketable at good figures than though he grew animals of lower tions No. 1 or No. 2.

Solution No. 2.—Dissolve corrosive sublimate in hot water, in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to gash gallon to great and add one drachm of permanganate of potash to gash mate in bot water, in the proportion of two ounces to the gallon, and add one drachm of permanganate of potast to each gallon to give color to the solution.

1. The discharges from the throat, mouth and nose are extremely dangerous, and should be received on soft cloths (handker-chiefs should not be used) which must be immediately burned or immersed in 500ution No. 1. and it is fair to place it higher than this in many cases .- National Live

THE WEED NUISANCE.

The Only Way to Rid a Farm From Al It is related in a California paper that Chinamen are making money in California going over stacks of straw abandoned by farmers and clearing out

What a commentary upon agricul-ture. Money can be made in California by separating mustard-seed from the straw of the ceral grains. Mustardseed as an independent crop is a valuable one. Among other crops it is a weed, and from its tenacity in holding to the soil a vile weed. This seed is also disseminated all over the graingrowing region of the West. The seed holds to the soil for years, retaining its vitality until a favorable opportunity for germination takes place. The only way to rid a farm from the mustard pest is to sow only clean seed from year to year, and to be sure that none is carried back to the soil in the straw

or other trash from the grain.

This may be accomplished in two ways-either by burning the straw and using the ashee, or by thoroughly de-composing until fully rotted. This takes time and labor, but wherever manure is valuable it will pay.

What is here said of the seed of mus-

tard will apply to the seeds of other weeds. They are carried to the fields in trash and by various other means. It is nonsense to say that the seeds of weeds are naturally inherent in the soil. They come from seed, as do all other annual plants, and in the case of dren.

4. Ecware of anyone with a sore throat; do not kiss such a person, or drink from the same cup, or put any thing into your menth he may have handled.

5. When diphtheria is present in your neighborhood, beware of taking children to crowded assemblies in unventilated proportionately larger amount of sulphur.

6. See that your house, cehar and yard are kept perfectly clean, and your living and sleeping rooms are well ventilated.

Cleanliness, pure air and pure water are the three great foes of this cleans.

Close the apartment as completely as perennials also from the continued life of the plants in the soil. A complete summer fallow, by which the leaves of plants are not permitted to grow, will kill any perennial, even the Canada thistle. The seeds of annuals once climinated from a soil will not thereafter be found unless again carried there, and reasonably clean cultivation will prevent their spread. - Chicage Tribune.

WHOLE NUMBER 1020. HELPING THE OPPRESSED.

> Lease of Power, Has Done to Reciaim the Land for the People Which Has Been Unjustly Donated to Corporations by the Republican Party. John G. Carlisle, Speaker of the House of Representatives and one of the most prominent and eloquent of American statesmen, lately delivered a powerful address to his fellow citizens of Covington, Ky., from which the fol-

> lowing extract is taken:
>
> The policy of the Government of the United States in relation to the disposition of the public lands is of very great importance to the great masses of the people, especially to those who work for wages, much more important, gentlemen, than is generally supposed. The possession by the Government of a large area of arable lands has contributed perhaps more than any one other fact to keep up the wages of Amer can labor in this country. So long as the citizen might sequire a home for himself and his family it was impossible to reduce his wages below a certain point. Prior to 182 there never had been granted by the Government a single acre of your public lands to any private corporation. During all the years preceding the war when the Democratic party generally held a majority in both branches of Congress, I repeat, there was not an acre of your public lands granted to any private corporation. It is true that Mr. Sherman has frequently of late made the statement that the policy of making land grants to railroad corporations was inaugurated by the Democratic party by a grant of land, as he states it to the Illinois Central Ballroad Company. In making this statement, gentlemen, Mr. Sherman does himself very gross injustice, because he knows very well that the Democratic party never made any land grant to the Illinois Central Balliroad Company or any other

arready received about \$10,00,00, and are receiving every year a large part of the revenue required to defray the expenses of their State Government.

Th's, then, was not a grant to any private corporation, but a grant of laind to the State of Illinois for the benefit of all its tax-payers. They received one mile of railroad for overy 1,905 acres of land. But in 1862, for the first time in the legislation of this country, the policy was inaugurated by a Republican Congress of granting your public lands to private corporations. There had been, up to that time, granted to twelve of the States for the purpose f enabling them to construct or assist in constructing railr ads about 25,00,000 acres of land, and they succeeded in having constructed out of the proceeds of the land 10,223 miles of railroad, or one mile for each 3,230 acres of land. When our Republican friends took courted by acts passed from 1862 to 1865, when there was scarcely a Democratic vote in either branch of Congress, they granted to nine great railroad companies 23,384,290 acres of land. These companies constructed under these acts 4,251 miles of railroad, or one mile of railroad only for each 7,780 acres of your public lands. These companies, according to their own reports, have sold those lands at an average price of \$5 per acre. At this price they received for each mile of railroad on ensure the sum of the paying interest every six months from that time to this, so that to day these six great corporations are inachted to the people of the United States more than \$10,00,000. So that the Government gave to them in its own bonds at par, to say nothing of the interest. \$25,450 for every mile of road constructed. Therefore, they have received from the Government \$3,900 in lands for each mile of road constructed. Therefore, they have received from the Government \$3,900 in lands for each mile of road constructed. And yet our Republican felends profess to be the friends of the working people of this country—profess to be in favor of restoring this la

this land to the public domain, and prosorving these lands for homes for the people.

Genticmen, I speak by the record when I tell you up to the beginning of the Forty-eighth Congress, over whose deliberations it was my fortune to pres'de, not one acre of the public land had been restored to the people. [Applause.] In addition to the nine railroad companies about which I have stoken, there was a large number of others claiming grants under various acts of Congress, passed by our Republican friends, cla ming about 110,070,000 acres of lands, besides those to which I have referred, making an area five times as large as the whole State of Kentucky. These companies claiming those 110,000,000 acres had not constructed their roads within the time required by Congress, yet when I went into that chair on the first Monday of December, 1883, not one soltary acre of these one hundred and ten millions had been restored to the people to whom they belonged.

A Committee on Public Lands was appointed, which at once began a thorough investigation of these subjects, and the result is that up to the present time we have succeeded in forfeiting and restoring to the public domain, by acts which have passed both houses of Congress, 50,622,000 acres, or 78,878 square miles of territory, twice as large a tract as the whole State of Kentucky. [Applause] Th's amount of your public lands, which was wrongfully claimed by these railroad companies, we have now succeeded in restoring to the people, to whom they belong, during one Congress and half of another. Besides this, geutlemen, we have passed through the House of Representatives bills forfeiting and restoring to the public domain setting and restoring to the public domain setting and congress and half of another. Besides this geutlemen, we have passed through the House of Representatives bills forfeiting and restoring to the public domain setting and restori

to the people, to whom they belong, during one Congress and half of another. Besides this, gentlemen, we have passed through the House of Representatives bills forfeiting and restoring to the public domain 38,49. Mi acrea, which the Senate has not yet agreed to making an area of 60,128 square miles. And there are now on the calendar of the House, with favorable report of the Committee on Public Lands, awaiting action of the House, with favorable report of the Committee on Public Lands, awaiting action of the House next session, bills forfeiting about 23,000 square miles more. And thus we expect to go on, if we succeed in retaining control of the House of Representatives, in the execution of this policy of justice and right to the people until every acre of land improperly granted away and improperly held by private corporations shall be restored to the public domain and kept for homesteads for the people. A single bill passed by the House at recent session proposes to restore to the public domain over thirty-six million acres of land which the House chains have not been earned by the railroad companies now claiming it, but the Senate has refused to concur in it; in other words, has agreed to it with such an amendment as will make the bill forfeit only two or three million acres of land, giving to the railroad company about thirty-two million to which it is not entitled.

DRIFT OF THE PRESS. --- We notice that Mr. Blaine's appearance in Pennsylvania politics was regarded with a certain coldness by a number of Republican journals. There are evidently Republicans who see that man will save 100 pounds or more a day and make better wages from what the white man throws away than farmers have made from their grain comparison. -The Democratic party is the friend of labor. It is the party of the common people. While it has its share of rich men, it has more than its share of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. The bulk of the Nation's toilers are in its ranks, and from it that immense and powerful organization, the Knights of Labor, has drawn its membership. It is the party which lifts the house we live in by raising the foundations, while the Republican party is satisfied to leave the foundations in the mud and to raise the roof.—N. Y. Herald. --Whatever else may be said of President Cleveland, he means to be

President, and he has the courage of his convictions. Whether others sym-pathize with the spirit of his famous order, forbidding Federal office-holders from taking part in political camers from taking part in political cam-paigns or not, for himself he does not propose that it shall fall into a state of innocuous desuctude. Two United States District Attorneys, who thought themselves bigger men than "old man Cleveland," have achieved National fame contemporaneously with finding executioner. The President means what he says, and whether one approves or not, the great bulk of the country will admire him the more for the honesty with which he follows his words with actions. - Raleigh (N. C.)

—A new through sleeping car from New York to San Francisco is to be called "Kindness," because kindnes goes a long way.—Washington Critic.
People have been killed by kindness, but not often while traveling.—N. O.
Pscayune.

The Gaton Democrat.

"IT OUGHT TO BE BAD." hus Mr. Binine Reason's About the Country's Prosperity, and He Therefor Refuses to Face the Facts.

Refuses to Face the Facts.

The American Grocer contains some "nuts for croakers to crack" in the form of an array of facts illustrating the movement of trade during the present year. It is not likely that the mouths of all the croakers will be stopped, but the indications of a continuance of conditions promising indefinite business proeperity will leave the people with little inclination to listen to their dismal predictions. Send the croakers to the rear, and make the best of our business to the rear, and make the best of our business chances, is likely to be the watchword—Troy Times (Rep.)

I was especially requested to state that while the Democratic party was in power National prosperity continued, and that the warnings of Republican or ators of danger to the industrial system of the country because of Democratic supremacy had been falsified. I have in my life heard many definitions of what constituted the height of impudence, but here is a practical exemplification of it. Fortunately for the Republican party it is not possible, however, to obliterate current history.

What a contrast is here presented

trouble with Mr. Blaine is that like the Bourbons, experience is lost upon him. He pinned his faith, in 1834, to the effect of the disraal predictions of himself and his brother croakers on the public mind. Then he endeavored to convey the impression that the election of a Democratic President meant financial ruin to the Nation. Business interests would be paralyzed; enterprise a thing of the past, and universal bankruptcy an inevitable result. Time, which sets all things right, has proved the utter falsity of those predictions. The Democratic Administration has been in existence but a year and a half and what is the result? A flowing tide of business prosperity flowing tide of business prosperity such as has not been seen for years; prospects still brighter in avery chan-nel of trade; confidence restored, en-terprise unchecked and launching forth into great ventures which it would not have dreamed of before the present Administration went into power, and joy and cheerful expecta-tion visible on the face of every busi-

ness man.

But Mr. Blaine shuts his eyes to this fair prospect and insists that the Democratic party will ruin the country. What cares he for the unassailable statistics of business prosperity which every Republican paper in the country is compelled to publish? He forgets that the Democratic Admirably adapted to the country is compelled to publish? been tried and found admirately
ed to the interests of trade. He ignores
the fact that honest, economical government, under Democratic auspices,
unimportant factor in ernment, under Democratic auspices, constitutes no unimportant factor in the present business revival, being a beacon of hope and encouragement to capital and labor. No such an acknowledgment would suit his purpose. He has made the assertion on the stump and by letter that Democratic rule and business prosperity were incompatible. how ridiculous he may appear. It is an unpleasant position, almost as much as when he was confronted with the "My dear Fisher" letters. It is hard to fight facts, and Mr. Blaine can not

be expected to escape the penalty of those who engage in such a foolish bus mess.
Mr. Blaine's besetting weakness is in seeing things, not as they are, but, as he would like them to be. He can not realize that what he so confidently not realize that what he so confidently predicted in the campaign of 1884, has not come to pass. In this he is like the man who unexpectedly met a friend in the street and greeted him with the following: "How is this? I read an account of your death in the paper." "Well," returned his friend, "you see 1 am still alive." "But," persisted the other. "the account was persisted the other, "the account was very circumstantial and the paper is clared that business would die if the Democrats came into power. Thereion as is an opinion. Bunsby could say no more.—Albany Argus.

MR. CLEVELAND'S HONESTA Characteristic Indorsement on the Record of a Federal Official Who Thought the President's Order Amount-

The suspensions of District Attorneys in one day for flagrant violations of the President's order forbidding officials to take an active part in political campaigns are the best possible proofs of the sincere purpose behind that order. Upon the record of M. E. Benton's contumacy President Cleveland indorsed "Let this officer be suspended at once." Benton is a Democrat, and the United States District Attorney for the Western district of Missouri. Un-mindful of the President's order he mindful of the President's order he was making a regular stumping tour of his State, with appointments advertised for nearly every evening up to the eve of election. He can keep his appointments now, but it will not be at the expense of the United States. William A. Stone, United States District Attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania, Republican, suffered for a like offense.

for a like offense. These examples were necessary to vindicate the sincerity of the President, which has never been questioned by the people, although the object of continuous partisus sneers. Here in Chicago the Federal officials are paying strict attention to the business for which attention to the business they draw salaries, in very marked contrast with the conduct of their predecessors under the last Rej Administration.

Doubtless the President finds it difficult to draw the line where the legiti-mate freedom of political activity is limited by the service due and the time limited by the service due and the time paid for out of the public treasury. But his prompt action in the cases of Benton and Stone reassures the people that he will not tolerate palpable violations of the letter and spirit of his order against offensive participation in party work.—Chicago News.

—David Lathrop, of East Long-meadow, Mass., was awakened one day at daybreak by the quarreling of crows. Looking out he saw a large flock of crows driving a fox over the fields. He found seven chickens gone from the coop, and now thinks the crows are not so inimical as they are generally regarded.—Boston Herald.

-Every body knows that time money, and thus we are not surpris that a Yankee has invented an au matic hat that comes off the head and returns to its place by merely pressing the button of a little apparatus attached to the waist. I call that politeness reduced to its simplest in expression. - Varietes: